GYMNASTICS.

Their History, Influence and Future Different Exercises—Importance of Physical Culture—Mauly Games of the Ancients—

Modern Gymnastics—The "Turners." Benjamin West, our famous fellow countryman, aus described in the London Academy of Fine Aris the impression the first sight of the Vatican Apollo had made on him:-"The most distinguished connoisseurs at Rome, in whose company I visited the ost holy spot of art, were wondering what impres-on that greatest master work of sculpture would make on an American who had never seen the relics of antique art. Carried away by admiration, I exclaimed, 'How like a young warrior of Mohawk he astonishment of the connoisseurs changed into adignation over this paradoxical utterance till I and shown them how many similarities there existed between the sublime beauty of the Greek god and hat of an uncivilized (or rather uncorrupted) Ameri-

Strength of the body, suppleness of the limbs, high sourage, keen senses, a joyous feeling of health, the aculty of sound though sumple reasoning, eloquence, and, where untainted by corrupting influences, tic beauty are indeed characteristics of the er's classic novels. Compare with him the rage creature of our civilized, speculating, ner-hanting age. What a contrast! There a erafty and vigorous man; here a "smart" looking, partially or wholly weak-limbed, pale-faced, shortthed individual. Why is this? Is civilization a on if it make ninety-five short-lived weaklings out of every hundred of us? The answer is simply this:-The development of the intellectual facult and even of mere artificial (technical) dexterity, as favored by the tendency of civilization, gives preponderance to mental cultivation at the expense of the body, impairs health and vigor, the power of physidendurance and the keenness of the senses. Add this an over-refined, over-comfortable and luxurious mode of living, combined with a dislike for bodily exertion, in whatever shape, and the inevitable result will be a decline of individual health and a corresponding degeneration of our race. The nervous system is overstrained, the suit is disease and weakness, as abundantly shown by our medical statistics.

But, again, is there no culture possible without

enfeeblement? Is man necessarily destined to ex-tremes? Cannot this enfeeblement, if not quite reat least be limited to a certain extent? These questions we propose to answer. Whoever conceives that the man of nature perfects himself without any art to a physical ideal, solely through exercise and physical invigoration, and whoever conceives that want of motion, of exercise and of strengthening the body enfeebles millions of civilinvigorating bodily exercises should have a place. stem of these exercises, which has been taken recourse to, to develop the body and thereby to prohealth, longevity, power of endurance and of action, dexterity and beauty, has been called "gym-

GENERAL NECESSITY OF GYMNASTICS. There is no class, no calling, no sex, no age which should altogether dispense with gymnastics. A eat mass of the people do heavy work, whereby the body acquires a strong, bony system, plump force and an inevitable awkwardness. With farmors, laborers and workingmen it is a certain small part of the muscles only which is daily and for the largest part of their lives set in motion, while the strength part of the muscles remain undeveloped, growing even weaker through the lasting friction and the pressure of those moved. A second class is more frequently secupied with lighter work in the open air, with greater change of limbs put in action and of the position of the body, as, for instance, the seaman and the carpenter. These two are indeed superior to the former class as regards strength and dexterily. Both classes, however, are endowed with those fine gifts, health and power of physical endurance. But, then, there is the third class, which is far more nurserous than the first and second. It works in shops, rooms, stores and offices, without bodily exertion, and a part of them with the intellect only. The inheritage of this class—exceptions there are of course in each—is relaxation of the muscles, weakness, sil-health, emolition, but little dexterity, disposition to hysterics and hypochondria, often degenerating into fanaticism, visionarism or sentimentality.

The question has an even more practical side. Thousands annually person through being run over by runaway horses, through the pulck of the courage to help themseives with celerity and adroftness. Fince a weit-trained man, a senana no run indian and an unpractised savant or tradesman in one and the same danger and it is more than likely that the first will save themselves, while the second would perish. It is obvious that in-heal he body acquires a strong, bony system, plump orce and an inevitable awkwardness. With farm-

to turn, to swing, to inove actively. Absence of motion impies throughout whole nature debity, rottenness, lifeiessness and death. Gymnastics offer this element of healthy life in the completest manner.

THE GYMNASTIC EXERCISES are divided into free exercises and exercises at the apparatus. The primary object of the first is to render the limbs supple and to prepare the gymnast for the more arduous exercises at the apparatus. The elementary exercises of the first kind (standing and marching) teach the gymnast to breathe naturally white undergoing exertion (this is of great importance), and, if conducted in the proper spirit, they materially aid in implanting that spirit of order and discipline which cannot be estimated too highly in societies consisting of many members. These exercises are mostly performed simultaneously by a number of gymnasts at the command of a toacher. The exercises at the apparatus are executed by squads of from ten to thirty members, according to whether they are simple or complicated. Reginners have, of course, first to innster completely the easier exercises before they advance to the more difficult ones. The apparatus in use are:—1. The vaniling buck, a square box, eighteen to twenty-four inches, studed and fixed on four telescopic legs. This is used for practising springing. 2. The vaniling hore, a larger and higher apparatus of a similar kind, with pommers on the top and the legs with slides to raise the horse from three and a half to six feet. 3. The rack of horizontal bar, for hanging and swinging, stranning every limb in succession, is a favorite exercise in the gymnastica, from the variety of changes which can be performed on it. 4. The parallel bars, egg shaped and easily grasped, are fixed on four posts, parallel to each other; the distance from bar to bar is about eighteen inches. The exercises are the parallel bars, end parallel bars, end to the inches. The exercises are wrestling, boxing, fighting, of gymnastic exercises are wrestling, boxing, fighting, of gymnastic exercise

a means of developing and improving of the adults, a all clies of Greece there were grand institutes bymnasia), training schools for the mind and for the body, in which wrestling, running, leaping, throwing the disc and throwing the lavelin were carried on. In addition to these exercises the Greeks practised swimming, riding and driving, archery, dancing and games of various description. The Greeks were fully alive to the importance of bodily exercise, and at their great national featitude of Olympia competitive games in bodily strength and devicting formed the principal feature.

The Romans, too, cultivated gymnastics, but less as an esthetical or educational institution than for military purposes. The soldiers, indeed, learned to swim, to leap, lo run, to fence and throw the lance, because these things proved profitable in the fleid; just gymnastics at no time formed a branch of public

education. The public games, too, lacked the refinement of those of Greece; and, instead of the maniy competitions of Olympia, we meet with the barbarous and bloodthursty contests of gladiators.

The Teutonic tribes, in consequence of their constant occupation with hunting and fighting, highly stant occupation with hunting and fighting.

with their following in later times more peaceshe pursuits, while the invention of gunpowder and
shooling arms made the single combat of man on
incess more and more disappeared. The knighte had
in the middle ages still their fournaments, the citizent their shooting matches, the villagers their feetivale; and on each of these occasions conteets in
the Church interposed. The clergy were adverse to
physical education, and the scholastic school sysstallogether. The reformer, Littler, already recognized the evil consequences coming over
the whole people from bodity laxness, and
altogether. The reformer, Littler, already recognized the evil consequences coming over
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In the control of the property of the constructure of the control of the constructure of the control of the constructure of the control of the condiscovered imping with his servant to try who
could reach the highest side of a wait. Do Granpowers, offered to jump with him, and in the true
spirit of a contrier, having made some efforts which
nearly reached the Cardinal's, confessed the Cardinearly reached the Cardinal's, confessed the Cardinal
powers, offered to jump mit him, and in the true
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open to others. Our Germans, but they are just as well open to others. Our German fellow citizens we have had to thank for many reforms in our social life already. There is no gift from the Fatherland more worthy of our full acceptance and none more needed in the whirl of our nerve-straining civilization than that which strengthens the oody, thus keeping the mind healthy and fresh. It is gymunstice.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1869. Major and Brevet Colonel George Gibson is assigned to duty as Major of the Fifth infantry, and ordered to report without deiny to the commanding general of the department of Missouri.

By the direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for one year, with permission to go beyond

Absence for one year, with permission to go beyond the sea is granted to Major General Daniel E. Sickies, United States Army, retired.

By direction of the President so much of General Court Martial orders, No. 386 in the case of Captain Marim A. Parks, late Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, as imposes the payment of a flue of \$3,000, is remitted, and the disability to re-onier the service caused by his diamissal is romoved.

The United States steamers Penobscot and Saratoga sailed from Key West yesterday bound north. The

sick were doing well.

Lioutenant Commanders Edward P. Lall and Merrill Miller have been ordered to the Lancaster. Master Wm. Watts is ordered to the Macedonian. Commander S. B. Luce is detached from the command of, and Lieutenant Commander Theodore F. Kane from duty on, the Mohongo and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Commander Lewis Clark is detached from the Macedonian and ordered to the Navai Academy.

THE ACQUITTAL OF ROBINSON FOR THE MURGER OF MURRAY

[From the Chicago Republican, June 2.]

The verdict of acquittal which is the denouement of the protracted and exciting trial of W. A. Robinson on a charge of murdering Murray M'Connell, of Jacksonville, will take no one by surprise. It was very definitely established by the progression that the homelide must have occurred with in the period embraced between ten minutes before and ten minutes siter nine in the morning. The defence proved by a number of unimpeachable witnesses that the accused, during the whole of that time, besides for considerable part of an hour previously and subsequently, was at his store, a distance from the scene of death. With this allbi distinctly evidenced, the verdict of not guilty was but a cortylery from the facts. Hims are thrown out that supplies in has turned in a new direction, and that the chain of circumstances will justify and lead to further arrests.

ther arrests.

ERCOVERY OF THE RODY OF MRS. C. M. HAYES.—At the time of the United States and America disaster Mrs. C. M. Hayes, of Nashville, was a passenger on one of the di-lated steamers. She was lost, and notwithstanding every effort was made to recover the remains the waters reflect to give up their dead. The relatives of the unfortunate indy offered a reward of \$1,500 for the recovery of her body at the time; but the reward and the event itself had almost been forgotien, when on Sunday last a little girl on the river bank, near Rising Sun, Ind., ducovered a body floating upon the water. She immediately communicated the fact to a Mr. Wells, who resided near the scene, who rescued the body and recognized it from the describtion given at the time as Mrs. Hayes. A valuable diamond ring was yet upon one of her flagers, but the other costly gens upon her person were gone. Mr. Wells came to this city yesterday to notify the friends of the deceased, and they left at once to take charge of the body.—
Cincinnate Enquirer, June 9.

ink Travelling on the Great Chinese River-Departure from Shanghac—Chin Kiang—The Appreaches to Nankin—An Interview with the Chinese Authorities—An Official Opinion of Newspapers—The City of Nankin and Its Attractions—Kin Kiang—The Celebrated Porcelain Manufactories—The Great Lake Region—Hankow.

On The Yangtes Kiang, April 6, 1869.

The navigation of the Yangtes by foreign vessels

The navigation of the Yangtse by foreign vessels was conceded by the Chinese government at the close of the war with the British and French in 1858, lion, which raged along the country bordering on this river until the fall of Nankin in 1864, the foreign trade of the Yangtse can only be computed

from that time.

Abbé Huc says, in his interesting book of travels in China, that "in Europe, at the present day, pas-sengers are forwarded by railroads and steamboats just like bales of merchandise." "Henceforward," he says, "Those who wish to make travelling a pleasure and a luxury will be obliged to come to China and get a mandarin junk, in which they may glide gently from province to province over the rivers and canals by which the empire is traversed." Accord-ingly a small party of Americans, embracing some officials, who could holst the national ensign by authority, procured a mandarin junk at Shanghad and furnished it for a voyage up the Yangtse. The boat had a galley, two state rooms, accommodations for two persons on sofas in the saloon and space for a number of Chinese servants in the hold.

As an indication of the luxury of its appoint-

ments, we were informed that the boat had cost 8,000 taels (about \$12,000), and if she was lost we should be expected to hand the receiver of the owner (who had failed, of course) a check for that small amount; but as there was very little proba-bility that if the boat was lost the passengers would be saved, this alarming amount did not deter us from setting out upon our voyage up the Yangtse.

It would be somewhat difficult to determine where the Yangtse ends and the ocean begins, as the river is sixty miles wide where we enter it. The name is translated child or son of the ocean. It is naviga-ble for 3,000 miles, and vessels of 1,000 tons ascend as far as Hankow, 676 statute miles from Shanghae. Afloat upon the Yangtse in our little junk we felt quite independent. We could go by the grand canal and make a visit to his Imperial Majesty at Pekin, could take the southern intersection of canals and make a visit to the city of Canton. We could continue up the Yangtse until we reached the mountains of Thibet and perhaps find a passage to the head waters of rivers which empty into the In-dian Ocean; but these long voyages have been rendered irksome by the rapidity of transit at home, and we find life embraced in too short a span for "junketing" in China, as recommended by Abbé The transportation by steam upon the Yangtse 1s

exclusively in the hands of a company organized in China as the "Shanghae Steam Navigation Com-pany." The service is performed at present by six large river steamers, such as run upon Lake Erie or lucrative, as they have been able in a very fev years to pay for the steamers, declare a stock divi-dend of fifty per cent and earn annually about dend of fifty per cent and earn annually about \$1,000,000 on a capital of but little over that sum invested in steamboats, wharf property, &c. The business is conducted in the liberal style which prevails among foreign merchants in China, and we had frequent occasion to be thankful for the presence of steamboats on the Yangise. When the wind was unfavorable and our skipper could make no headway we had only to throw a passing steamer a line to be taken in tow and be convinced of the superprivity of steam even in the remote

could make no headway we had only to throw a passing steamer a line to be taken in tow and be convinced of the superiority of steam even in the remote waters of China.

The first port open to foreign trade above Shanghae is Chin Kiang, distant by water 155 nautical miles. This port and city derives its importance from its location near the mouth of the grand canal connecting the Yangtse and the southern provinces with the capital of Pekin by uniting with the waters of the Pelno at Tientsin.

The customs returns of trade for last year exhibit:—

city of Pekin being embraced within its boundaries. We dipped the American flag at the peak of our little junk as the great man bassed by and received the same courtesy from the dragon flag dying upon the gunboats.

It is about forty miles from the mouth of the grand canal to the mouth of the linet which leads to Nankin, for the old capital was not located immediately upon the banks of the Yangtse, but five miles alstant. A canal, however, leads from the river nearly all the way around the city walls, furnishing transportation in peace and forming a most in case of a siege. The walls of Nankin extend about twenty-five miles, are in some places fifty feet high and average thirty feet wide, and being surrounded by water, with very little exception, would appear formidable to attack is they had any defenders. We had proceeded but a short distance up the canal leading to the southwestern gate of the enty when we were stopped by an official, who politely informed us that the port of Nankin was not open to foreign trade and we could not proceed without permission. We politely told him that we were not traders, but officials of the United States, and had important business with the Vicercy at Nankin and must-proceed on our voyage without interruption, which we accordingly did as well as possible, making our way through the innumerable boats and junks which line the canal.

At the southwestern gate we found a landing at the stone steps in front of the Chimeso Custom House and brought our little junk to anchor as proudly as if she had been a man-of-war.

Two governor generals or viceroys are at present in Nankin. General Ma, the successor of Teng-quodan and denoral Li, thankin is the provincian capital. Having stendeds our desire to have an audicance of their Excellence our derival was appointed for Viceroy of the Hop provincian capital. Having stendeds our desire to have an audicance of their Excellence urgently and the provincial capital. Having stendeds our beat through the not very leasn supermitted by the Book of r

rejoice and chins would be benjeach; but it the premises of their ambassadors were faisified, and they
attempted to relapse into exclusiveness, there would
be trouble. General Li asked if foreign nations would
go to war to make them adopt foreign improvements,
and was answered no; that foreign mations would
not go to war with them for that; but that pretexts
for war always existed, and if war once commenced
there was no teiling where it would end; that the
British government was very much exasperated at
their treatment of missionaries and violation of treaty
rights, and they had better make amends for former
delinquency by some progressive movement. He said
they were preparing arsenals and gunboats, and although at the present time foreign nations might injure them on the sea coast they were invincible on
the land. He said that according to the eighth article of the treaty that had recently been made with
the United States they would not concede anything
further to foreigners; that if they wanted to
avail themselves of foreign skill or science they could
hire foreign servants, as 'hey did in the arsenals and
customs. It was remarke in conversation that newpaper reports were not always correct. Li answered,
"Yes, newspapers are the greatest curse you have in
your country, and you had better go back and suppress them before you undertake to teach the Chiness your modern improvements." This last remark was only answered by a laugh all round and is
respectfully referred to the New York Heraldo.

After the conclusion of the interview we were enaged to dine with the only foreign resident in Nankin, a Scotchman, who is in the employment of the
capital with the surrounds the city, and seems to be very
well conducted. The manufacture of cannons, muskets and torpedoes is carried on here by native labor
under foreign superintendence. Theng-quo-fau was
a great patron of airsenals, and the present officials
them to subdue rebels and may in time aid them to
resist the foreigners. The late Viceroy, Teng-

resist the foreigners. The late 'viceroy' result at Shanghae if any foreign government had so grand an establishment.

About a mile from the arsenal, on a bleak, harren spot, amid the ruins of the former suburbs of Nankin and near the débris of the famous porceiain tower, this canny Scot has pitched his residence. A more bleak, dreary, desolate spot could scarcely be found outside of Scotland. We were not introduced to Madame, but a rosy-cheeked little girl came in, cleanly and nicely dressed, evidencing that the canny Scot had been bewitched by one of the fair daughters of the Celestial Empire, and had cast his lot forever far from the land of his birth, among a Pagan people. Poor Scots I I wad they had a better country at hame.

Our time in Nankin was occupied in visiting the ruined palaces of the Talping Emperors. By the way, our Scotch friend had a bedstead and mirror that formerly belonged to the Wang, or Coolle Kings, as they are very properly called. The interior of the city is a ruin. Out of 1,000,000 of inhabitants who formerly lived here in splendor not more than 200,000 remain in misery. The Taiping rebellion caused the destruction of 20,000,000 of people on the tributaries of the Yangtse Klang. It was a great movement, and, under intelligent guidance, might have introduced Christianity into China; but the Taiping leaders became lunatics, assumed to receive communications direct from God, the Emperor claiming to be the Son of God and younger brother of Jesus Christ, and assumed sovereignty and dominion over all nations. Foreign nations could not brook his insolence and ignorance, and the Taiping rebellion was suppressed by the aid of British and American officers, who drilled and commanded native troops. Coionel Gordon, of the British service, led the "Ever Victorious Army," as it was called; but Ward and Burgevine, two brave and adventurous Americans, had inspired it with condence and brought it into efficiency before they were killed. The Chinese troops were not in the habit of giving any quarter,

condition. With such troops the military service of China cannot be entered by any foreign officer with honor.

The Pagoda of porcelain, built by the Emperor Young-loo in 1410, in memory of his mother, was one of the prominent features of Nankin, as it was located on an eminence near the city and could be seen by passengers on the Yangisie. This fine specimen of architecture was blown up during the reign of the Taipings, and now nothing but a mass of runs remains of the celebrated porcelain tower of Nankin which used to Einstrate primitive school books. A visit to the Ming Tombs, a few miles outside the city walls, proved very interesting. The avenue leading to the tombs is lined with stone figures of elephants, camels, lions, griffins, horses, warriors and priests. They are very old and look tired waiting for the imperial Ming to arise from his tomb. As they have been in attendance about 500 years some of them are becoming dilapidated by the loss of a leg and others failing out of line from the washing away of the ground under their feet. Inside the walls of the city pheasants abound and near the ruins of the Ming Tombs we started up some deer. Oh, the desolation of war? Eseng-quo-fau removed the stones of the ruined palace of the Wang to erect a Contuctan temple in his memory, and a magnificent building it will be when it is finished. The Jesuits are rebuilding their establishment, and these are about the only improvements going on in Nankin. Kin King, the next treaty port on the Yangise, is the nearest port to the great porcelain manufactories on the Poyang lake. The customs returns for last year give—

Tuels.

| Tricls | T

population.

The supply of coal has been ascertained by geological examinations to be abundant in the provinces

bordering on the Yangtse Riang, especially in the province of Schuen, and, with Chinese labor, is pro-duced at the mouth of the mines for \$2 50 to \$3 50 per ten. With the introduction of steam machinery for working the coal mines by the foreign method, even this small cost can be reduced. The coal fields of China are estimated as equal in extent to those in the United States and are now undergoing a close examination.

the United States and are now undergoing economics examination.

The Yangtee Kiang as far as Hankow is open to foreign commerce, and the probabilities are strong that the British government will insist upon additional ports being opened in the fertile province of Sechuen, on its upper waters, as they can open a trade with ladia through that channel.

The American river steamboat is superior to any other craft that has been built to navigate inlaud waters, and the Americans can handle a river steamboat better than any people in the world. Here is an unlimited field for their enterprise, and the remuneration is certain, beyond doubt.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

A BOAT CAPSIZED-NARROW ESCAPE.-About seven A Boar Carsized—Narrow Escape.—About seven o'clock last evening a pieasure boat containing a party of ladies and gentlemen, which had left Mould's boat house at the foot of Henderson street about an hour previously, was capsized in the river between the Central Railroad dock and the Jersey City ferry. All hands were rescued and taken to Taylor's Hotel. One of the men, who slipped under the boat, had a very narrow escape from drowning. The ladies clung to the boat till assistance arrived.

A Case of Kidnapping.—Margaret Swingles is a poor woman who keeps a peanut stand one block from the ferry, and her little girl Annie, three years of age, frequently sits with her at the stand. On Thursday ago, frequently sits with her at the stand. On Thursday afternoon the child was missing and the poor woman gave information to the police. The child was traced to Newark in the custody of a man giving his name as James Fox. He was arrested in that city and handed over to a Jersey City officer yesterday. The man made some purchases at the stand and managed to take off the child without the mother perceiving the trick. He gives the very cool explanation that he took a fancy to the child and that he meant to stick by her. He is held for examination.

A CRILD FATALLY SCALDED .- A little boy, named George Miller, five years old, whose parents reside in Willow street, pulled a kettle of boiling water off the stove on Thursday evening, and was so badly scalded that he died yesterday morning. THE ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCE CASE.—In the ac-

count published in the Harald of Wm. H. Stemler against Stephen M. Long. insurance agent, for alleged false presences, the amount should have been forty dollars and fifty cents instead of the large sum erroneously given. The case has been settled between the parties before Justice White.

FREAKS OF AN INSANE WOMAN. - A WOMAN named Margaret Gleason, residing at 25 Second street, who has manifested symptoms of insanity on several oc-casions, left her house on Thursday evening, taking er child Ellen, five years old, with her. One of the Hudson City police found her roaming through Washington village and took her into custody. She was sent to the county almshouse at Snake Hill yesterday morning, but the whereabouts of the child is a mystery to her father and his friends, who searched for her in every direction. No satisfactory information could be obtained from the mother as to the locality where she and her calld parted company.

A Boy Missing.—On Wednesday evening a son of Mr. Robert L. Smith, who resides in Ocean avenue, went to his father's stable and told the man in charge to saddle a pony, as he wanted to take a ride. The lad rode off and has not since been heard of. He is fourteen years of age. Hudson City.

PRISONERS SENTENCED .- The following prisoners. convicted during the present term of the Court of Sessions, were sentenced yesterday by Judge Ran-dolph:—John Hackett, larceny, thirty days county jail; Bernard McCarthy, James McCarthy and Henry Van Arx, assault and battery, fined ten dollars twenty-five dollars and twenty-five dollars respec tively; James O'Brien and Thomas Whelan, burglar, at Bergen, three years each in State Prison; John at Bergen. three years each in State Prison; John Barry, Iarceny, thirty days county jall; Charies Bernhardt, assault on a Hoboken school teacher, ince one dollar and costs; James McEuthacker, larceny, thirty days county jall; Michael Kullck, assault, fined one dollar and costs; Gatharine Boucher, throwing stones at one of her neighbors, fined five dollars and costs; Henry King and Henry Wilson, picking pockets at the Jersey City ferry, five years State Prison; Jacob Weiderschier, breaking with intent to steal, three years State Prison; Jacob Weiderschier, breaking with intent to steal, three years State Prison; David Hanna and Edmund C. Hanna, assault and battery, fined fifteen dollars each and costs; Charles Schroeder, grand larceny, sighteen months State Prison; Mortimer Jann, stabbing with an oyster knile, four months county juli and fined fifty dollars; Jacob Guigan and Louis Feyt, assault, fined five dollars each and costs; Charles Schroeder, Grand Lieschaussen, assault and battery, fined thirty dollars and costs; Louis Pouri's and Maurice Conard, threatening, fined five dollars each and costs; Herman Lensing, assault and battery, thirty dollars and costs; House Alexander and Francis Frederick, assault, fined one dollar each and costs; William H. Gordon, larceny, sixty days county jall; John Purcell, assault, fined one dollar each and costs. George Bell, convicted of larceny, sixty days county jall; John Purcell, assault, fined may foreited and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. Sentence was deferred in the case of Patrick Haley, resisting an officer and assault and battery; also in the cases of John Barry and James Fay.

Paterson.
SEIZURE OF WHISKEY.-J. M. Oakman, revenu officer, on Thursday night setzed a ten gallon keg of whiskey in the saloon of Francis Grish, 33 Godwin street, which did not bear the revenue stamp re-

street, which did not bear the revenue stamp required by law. The proprietor alleged that he had purchased the liquor of a dealer in Congress street, who maintained there was no tax due unon it on account of its having been diluted with water, and consequently below proof. The collector of revenue in the meantime retains possession of the inquor, not considering the law capable of such a construction.

THE FIREMEN'S RECEPTION.—The visiting steamer Rough and Ready, No. 2, of Pawtucket, R. I., returned home yesterday afternoon. Buring the embarkation of the machine O. H. Wilson, of the Paterson Fire Department, fell from a car, struck his head upon the platform and was knocked senseless. After some difficulty he was restored to consciousness and taken home. He is not dangerously injured. Another Paterson fireman was injured in the hand, rendering necessary the amplitution of a little finger. In a test with a Paterson built steamer of the same class and grade as the Pawtucket machine the Jersey engine came out victorious, throwing one and an eighth linen stream 228 feet, to the Rhode Island engine's 214 feet.

Newark. DIED FROM His INJURIES .- Michael Falconer, the

unfortunate young man who jumped off a train on the New Jersey Railroad, last Sunday night, at a point near Waverier, and was so seriously injured, died yesterday morning at the bospital of the Sisters of the Poor. A post mortem examination was made by Drs. Dodd and O'Gorman, and the result arrived at was that death ensued from injuries caused by the accident. He was single.

PRIMITERS YOUNG ROBBERS.—The residence of

Mr. William Simons, 47 Fair street, has been twice broken into and robbed lately. Yesterday afternoon broken into and robbed lately. Yesterday afternoon two of the alleged thieves, mere youths, were captured by a clerk named David Leonard, in the employ of Mr. Simons. Later in the évening a third one was captured by Lieutenant Kirwan. Two of thom are white and one colored. The latter is named Michael Paimer, and the others Thomas E. Elllot and James Brown. All three are held.

Elliot and James Brown. All three are held.

A MUSICALLY INCLINED EMBEZZLER.—On the 24th of last month a driver named Charles Schmidt, in the employ of Mr. Charles Kolb, the brewer, returned from a collecting tour here and in New York and put up his horse and wagon, but omitted to hand over some \$200 which he had collected. With this, as alleged, he started off, it is supposed, for the purpose of being present at the mammoth Peace Jubilee, which commences at the mammoth "Hub" next week. He got as far as Millford, Conn., where he was caught by two New York detectives, and brought hither night before last. Yosterday he was arraigned in the police court on a charge of embezzling, and tuly committed for trial. None of the oach was recovered.

LAYING THE CONNER STONE OF ST. BARNABAS'

cash was recovered.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF St. BARNABAS'
NEW HOSPITAL.—As announced in resterday's
HERALD the corner stone of the new hospital of St.
Barnabas, on the corner of St. Marks place and Barnabas, on the corner of St. Marks place and Avon street, was laid with appropriate ceremonies yesterday afternoon. The services were commenced at noon in Grace church, where a sermon was preached by Bishop Odenheimer, after which the clergy and others repaired to the residence of Mr. Koasley, wife of the District Attorney, and one of foremost of the Episcopai ladies interested in the work, where they were hospitably entertained. At about four o'clock the clergy went from Mr. Keasbey's in procession to the seene of the hospital site, and the corner stone was laid by the bishop with great solemnity. There was a large attendance of laity and clergy. Addresses of an interesting character were delivered by the Bishop and Rev. Dr. Potter, rector of Grace church, New York. The other clergy present were Rev. Drs. Borgas, of New Brunswick; Schuyler, of Orange; Hodges, of Newark; and Rev. Messrs. G. H. Ward, J. K. Stansbury, Goodwin, Parrington, Webbe and Smith. Owing to the showery state of the weather the services were curtaited somewhat.

Elizabeth.

man "piping" in Subsequency out of the houseaught a second individual coming out of the houseaught a second individual coming out of the houseaught a second individual coming out of the houseaught as second individual coming out of the houseaught in the houseaught

SERIOUS RAILRORD SMASH-UP.-Shortly force against the forward as to be thrown of track about fifty feet north of the flag house. T impetus being still great, on dashed the cars, crus ing everything in their way. The flag hou was huried a distance of thirty or forty feet, and t signal bridge, which spanned both roads, was all thrown some twenty or thirty feet. The cars co tinued in a slanting direction towards the bri building on the corner of Morris ayenue, alongsis the Jersey railroad track, and which is owned at occupied by Messers. Preclieur and Bettner. A lar telegraph pole stood on the extreme corner of the street, and was snapped like a reed. It, however altered the course and slackened the spe of the cars. The foremost of the liat just carried away the railings and crushed the lintels of the doorway. The flagging of the slit walk was all smashed to pleces. A number of pe sons miraculously escaped injury. In the flag hou were two persons. Mr. John Riley, a well know elderly gentleman of easy circumstances, and Micolas Morris, the signal wirepuller. Both were force against the forward as to be thrown were two persons. Mf. John Riley, a well know elderly gentleman of easy circumstances, and Mic class Morris, the signal wirepuller. Both were course knocked down and carried with the shant Mr. Riley was slightly bruised about the face, whi his companion escaped without a scratch. A or armed veieran, named Lane, lagman of the Centrod, was hurt somewhat severely. The fright of mai was so great that they imagined themselves injuriand could scarcely realize that they were not. To occurrence occusioned intense excitement and it scene was crowded with citizens from all parts the town, who had heard rumors of endless fataties. Chief of Police Keron was promptly on har and with his men preserved excellent order consisting the crowded state of the place at the mome of the smash-up; it is really a wonder that at least dozen persons were not killed outright.

Treaton.

Trenton.

LAY REPRESENTATION.—A very large meeting of the Methodist congregations of this city was neld the Greene street Methodist church on Thursds evening for the purpose of conferring upon the suject of lay delegations. Dr. Tiffany, of New Brun wick, and Mr. Hendrickson, of Mount Holly, a dressed the meeting. It is understood timt simils meetings will be held in each Methodist churchroughout the city.

Recenter.

MOVEMENTS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.—Vice President Colfax and lady for the past two days have been the guests of Hon. John Hill, member of Congress Boonton. On Thursday evening the Vice Presider was serenaded by the brass band and gice clubs the village, to which he replied in a few remar the village, to which he replied in a few remark Together with Mrs. Colfax he yesterday mornin rode over to Pompton to visit the old homestead; the Colfax family, and spent a portion of the day wit relatives residing at that place. It was his intentio to spend the night with Mr. George T. Cobby at Moristown and this morning start on a trip up the Hudson. The Colfax family were originally from Pompton, and the "old homestead," which is at present occupied by Dr. W. W. Colfax, was the head quarters of General Washington during the winte he quartered at that place. The furniture used he the Father of his Country has been religiously preserved and is still continued in use in the old mano

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

ROBBERY.—The store of Birdsail & Perry, on Beek man avenue, Tarrytown, was entered by burglar through an upper window, by means of a ladder, dur extension recently made to the residence of Se Ryer, at Belmont, in this town, caught fire fro

defective flue and, notwithstanding the efforts of th Tremont Bucket Company, was almost entirely de stroyed. The loss on the building will not fall shot of \$1,500, a portion of which is understood to be covered by insurance. HOME FOR INCURABLES.

The anniversary of this institution was held a West Farms, Westchester county, yesterday. The third annual report was read by the paste and superintendent, Rev. Washington Rodman, appears that the institution has for three years

ceived and provdied for cases of cancer, chrorheumatism, epilepsy and paralysis. No distinct whatever is made on account of the religious de nomination of applicants. The sole requisite (c admission is incurable illness. The sick are pre-vided for with the most careful solicitude, receiv A refuge is afforded the incurable in destitute cir

A refuge is afforded the incurable in destitute circumstances, who would otherwise be compelled to seek shelter in the Almsjouse. Those who could not be received into the public hospitals on account of the incurability of their aliments find an asylum here. The Home is, in fact, as the report expresses it, "a hospital of hospital, those inadmissible to or rejected from other hospitals being the special objects of its care." Some of the important cases are of a character indescribable in any terms which could property be addressed to the public ear. The number of patients in the Home at present is inlied to the report urges that what is now done for them might be thoroughly dene, at a small increase of cost for twice that number, and that a speedy increase of patients to a maximum of 100, with corresponding accommodations, would at once realize the hopes of its managers and contributors. An appea is now done for them might be thoroughly done, at a small increase of cost, for twice that number, and that a speedy increase of patients to a maximum of 100, with corresponding accommodations, would at once realize the hopes of its managers and contributors. An appear for the means of enlargement is addressed to the public. The number of patients remaining at date of last report was twenty-eight. Fouriece have been admitted since. One half the patients are altogether granutious, while the other half pay but six dollars of the ten which is the average expense of their weekly maintenance. An inspection of the institution is invited, which the managers say they feel sure will lead such as feel disposed to give to a prompt and reasonable assistance in their works.

After the report has been read the Rev. Dr. Han of the Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street church, spoke eloquently and feelingly of those unhappy persons who are afflicted with incurable diseases, how miserable their state even when surrounded by friends, their aiments cared for and their wants supplied, and how infinitely more wretched wery those destitute alike of friends and means of support. The tendency of incurable disease was to harden the heart, to lead to despan, disbeiled in human sympathy, doubt of the mercy of God. This was undoubtedly due in some cases to a want of that careful solicitude which was so much required by such unfortunates, who were unawally sensitive on any appearance of flagging sympathy or aftention. Christian duty, therefore, as well as the natural promptings of humanity dictated a course of the utmost solicitude and kindness towards them in order to restore their being in the goodness of God through the benevolence of his creatures. The speaker made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the inmates of the Home. He was followed by the Rev. T. Gallaudet and Bishop Twing, who made brief addresses,

It appears from the report of the Treasurer, Mr. J. D. Vermilye, that the receipts for the year ending. June 1, 1869, were \$19,000; exp

FOUND DROWNED .- Ann Calvert, aged twenty-one years, a member of the Society of Shakers at New Lebanon, was found drowned in a pond near the Shaker settlement last Saturday afternoon. She is supposed to have committed suicide. The Shakers took possession of the body and no inquest was held. The deceased was of English parentage and her mother resides somewhere in Massachusetts.

Bishop and Rev. Dr. Potter, rector of Grace church, New York. The other decay present were Rev. Drs. Boygas, of New Brunswick; Schuyler, of Grange; Hodges, of Newark; and Rev. Messra, G. H. Ward. L. N. Stansbury, Goodwin, Farrington, Webbe and Smith. Gwing to the showery state of the weather the services were curialized somewhat.

Elizabeth.

A Brace of Burglars Narded.—About one o'clock yesterday morning the residences of Mr. N.
B. Eayre, John S. Rundlet, Joseph McGee, on Morris syence, and George H. Tubbs, corner of East Broad